Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] MONDAY, JULY 18, 1803. No. 811.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER.

July 18.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other Stockings,	India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

July 18.

For Sale, or Rent,

A 3 story BRICK HOUSE on King Street, next door to Bennet and, Watts's, and is a good stand for business.

Also—A number of building LOTS on Fairfax Street, near the Presbyterian Meeting House; some on Wolf Street, and on Wilkes Street.

For Sale,

A small HOUSE and LOT on the East side of Water Street, near the corner of Duke Street.

A few bundles of new Hay,
Eight Casks of Wrought NAILS, 8d. 10d. and 20d.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

Alex. 6th mo. 15th. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

For Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

At the store next door to Messrs. Jonathan and Mahlon Scholdfield, King street,

Forty five bales of South Carolina Cotton,
Seventeen tierces and six half tierces of prime Rice,
Seven hhds. Guadaloupe Molasses—*for cash or good paper at 60 or 90 days, with approved endorsers.*

Also, on Consignment,

Five trunks jaconet muslins and handkerchiefs, one trunk stitching threads, one do. Cotton Umbrellas, one case Cotton Stripes, one do. 6-4 Callico Checks, one trunk ribands, one small box elegant low priced Muslin, Cambric, Shawls and Spanish Cloaks, twelve cases low priced Hats, two cases 4-4 Irish Linens well assorted, one trunk and one case London Pamphlets latest editions with handsome frontispieces, and one case containing Silk Hose and Jewelry. The above goods are all well bought and will be sold by the piece or package on the most reasonable terms for ready money.

Daniel C. Puppo.

July 9. d1f

JAMES BACON

HAS OPENED

A Grocery, Tea, Wine and Liquor Store,

In King street, next door but one to Washington street, where he offers for sale, the following genuine articles, viz.

1st, 2d and 3d quality Muscovado Sugar,
Loaf and lump do.
Best Green Coffee,
Teas: Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Padra Souchong, Souchong and Bohea
Wines: Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon and Malaga
Claret in cases of 1 to 3 dozen,
Jamaica, Antigua, and N. E. Rum,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Holland Geneva,
5th proof warranted Irish Whiskey,
Country do.
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Albany Chocolate,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Patent Shot assorted, from 1 to 10,
Best English Gunpowder,
Muscatell Raisins in boxes,
Soft shell Almonds,
Spinning Cotton,
Peppers, black and Cayenne,
Pimento, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs,
Cinnamon and Cassia,
Durham Mustard, Pickles assorted,
Pearl and Scotch Barley,
Rice, Madder, Allum, Copperas,
Indigo, Glauber Salts,
Olive Oil of a superior quality,
Godfroid's warranted Segars,
Best chewing Tobacco,
Snuff in lb. and half lb. bottles,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Starch and Fig Blue,
Pipes in kegs,
Demijohns assorted,
Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

He solicits custom from his friends and the public, and not only assures them that he will dispose of his Goods on as good terms as any other house in town, but that he will at all times supply them with the very best articles that can be procured at the different markets.

June 24. d

Genuine Port Wine.

Just received per brig Commerce, captain Baldwin, from Oporto, and will commence landing this afternoon,

90 Quarter casks Port Wine,
50 ditto, ditto, such as is usually shipped to the London Market, for sale by

J. & T. VOWELL.

July 11. d.

WILLIAM RAMSAY

HAS OPENED

A Grocery Store in Prince street,

Next door to Dr. Dick's,

Where he intends keeping a general assortment of genuine articles in that line, and now offers for sale on moderate terms,

LONDON particular Madeira, Port in casks and bottles, Colmenar and Malaga } WINES,
Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in cases of 2 dozen each,
White Wine Vinegar,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Do. Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,
Sugar House Molasses,
Fresh Teas of the latest Importation, Imperial, Chulan, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Pouchong Souchong, Padra Souchong, Peco Souchong, Bohea
Green Coffee,
Durham and Dixon's Mustard,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs,
Nantz and Bourdeaux Sallad Oil,
Catchup, brandied Fruits and English Pickles,
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,
Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Do. best Smoaking Tobacco,
Martin's best Spanish Segars,
Do. do. of a good quality,
Basket Salt for table use,
Georgia Cotton,
Martinique Noyeau,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
Brown and white Soap,
Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,
Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, the dwelling HOUSE above said store. It is now in good repair, and well calculated to accommodate a genteel family. Apply as above.

June 27. d

Potomac Company.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held at the Union Tavern in George Town, *on Monday the first day of August next,* at which time and place a full attendance of the proprietors is particularly requested, to deliberate on the affairs of the Company, that will then be laid before them for their consideration.

By order,

JOS. CARLETON,
Treasurer.

George Town, July 6. d18A.

WILLIAM OXLEY,

Has received per the William and John, from London, and the United States, from Liverpool,

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the season, which are now offered for Sale, at his Store in King-Street, upon terms agreeable to the purchasers.

May 11. d

For Sale,

Two Negro Men, one about 28 years of age, the other 18 or 19; one Negro Wench, about 26 years old, with her two female children; one Boy, 11 or 12 years of age, all sound and healthy and of good character.

To save trouble, I am determined not to sell them to any person they do not wish to live with, or that will take them out of town contrary to their inclination.

Also to Hire,

Man Pompey, by the month, to a gentleman he would wish or consent to live with, he is of unexceptionable character.

PETER HEISKELL.

July 14. d3t

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of four and an half per cent. on the capital stock of said bank, for the half year ending this day is declared, and will be ready to be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, on Thursday next, the 7th instant.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN,
Cashier.

July 4. 5 3w

Just Arrived,

From Philadelphia, per capt. Hand, and for Sale by the subscriber, at his store upper end of Fairfax street,

One trunk Ladies' elegant Morocco and Kid Skin fancy Shoes,

of different colours and patterns, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Domini Bearcroft.

July 15. eo4 ‡

Dividend.

In the case of Thomas Moore,
a Bankrupt.

THE Commissioners named in the Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued against Thomas Moore of the town of Alexandria intend to meet on Monday the 15th day of August next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. John Gadsby, in the said town, in order to make a dividend of the Estate and Effects of said Bankrupt, when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said Commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

Wm. OXLEY, Assignee.

July 14 eo13t.

N. B. Those who have claims against Thomas Moore, are requested to leave them at the Compting-House of Wm. Oxley, previous to the above meeting of the Commissioners.

FREDERICK KOONES

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to that large and commodious house well known as the sign of the

SPREAD EAGLE,

at the corner of King and Royal streets.

He embraces this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to those gentlemen who have heretofore favored him with their custom, and hopes, by a faithful discharge of his duty, to merit a continuance and the support of the public.

July 7. eo

ISAAC KELL,

Coppersmith, Tin Plate Worker and Plumber,

King street, two doors below Mr. Peter Sherrons's,

HAVING commenced business in the above line, thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the public.

☞ *Wanted,*

One Journeyman Tinman, and 2 boys of good character as apprentices.

June 22. eo12t

THOMAS SIMMS

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

Fresh from Lisbon, in a short passage by the sch'r Rachel, Hacket,

A few boxes of excellent large Lemons; good English Walnuts.

Fresh Limes by the brig Lucy.

Excellent soft shell'd Almonds,

Do. Prunes,

Do. Raisins, by the box,

Do. Figs and Filberts,

Holland Gin, French Brandy,

Jamaica Spirit, Wine,

Loaf, lump and brown Sugar,

Barley,

Salad Oil, Olives, Anchovies & Capers,

Gin cases empty and full, as may be desired,

A quantity of well-cured Bacon,

Venison Hams,

Pork, (1 hog to the bl.)

Fish by the bl. &c. &c.

July 16. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber, at his store on Union street,

Large Lisbon Lemons by the box,

English Walnuts by the frail or pound,

Fine large Prunes and Figs,

Fresh Limes.

By the Little Poll, from New Providence,

30 doz. large, fine Pine Apples,

Excellent Phila. bottled Cyder by the barrel or bottle,

First quality Chewing Tobacco,

Fresh Tamarinds,

Almonds, Raisins,

With most of the Good Things of this life, if you will but Turn the Corner.

A. WILLIS.

July 16. d

For Freight or Charter,

To any port in Europe or the West Indies,

The Schooner

SEA FLOWER,

Captain Crooker,

burthen one hundred and seventy two tons. She is a strong, staunch vessel, this being her second voyage. Apply to the Captain on board, at M'Clean's Wharf, or to

Janney & Paton,

Who have for Sale on board the said Schooner,

180 Tons PLASTER PARIS.

July 13. d

For PHILADELPHIA,

THE SLOOP

HILAND;

JOHN HAND, *Master.*

An excellent vessel, has good accommodations for passengers, and will sail with all convenient speed. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board at Prince Street Wharf—or to

DANIEL M'CLEAN.

July 11. d

THE BRIG

FAME,

Burthen about 950 barrels, will take a freight for the West Indies, if a good one offers, and immediate application is make to

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

Who has for sale on board said brig,

50 barrels New Eng. Rum,

20 bags green Coffee,

29 coils of Cordage,

A few pieces Russia Sheeting and Ravens Duck,

2 barrels of Oil, 2 cases Hats, and a few hundred feet of Oars.

July 1. d

For Liverpool—Direct.

The SHIP

FABIUS,

Capt. Thomas Farrell,

Will sail with all possible dispatch, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged. For freight, apply immediately to

Wm. HODGSON.

Who will make liberal advances on consignments by this vessel, to the addess of Messrs. Hannay & Logan, of Liverpool.

June 30. d

For Sale,

An excellent MILCH COW.

Enquire of the Printers.

July 9. d

PARIS, May 21.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Sitting of the 24th Floreal.

The Counsellors of state Bigot-Preameneau, Desselles & Fleurier, Orators of the Government, made a communication to the Senate, of the note, addressed on the 23d of the month, to the Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty, by the minister for Foreign Affairs.

23 Floreal, an XI.

In the important and serious circumstances, in which the two Nations find themselves, the undersigned the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, has received an order to place under the eyes of the British government the following Note.

The 17th Ventose, His Britannic majesty caused to be communicated to his Parliament, by special Message, that formidable armaments were preparing in the Ports of France, and Holland, and that important negociations, the results of which were doubtful, divided the two governments.

This extraordinary and unexpected declaration excited a general astonishment; but the maritime situation of France was obvious. England, Europe knew that there were no formidable armaments either in the ports of France or in the ports of Holland.

The undersigned will not call to the recollection of His Excellency, Lord Whitworth, every thing which was said at that time. It was demanded from what source could spring information so ill-founded? The personal discernment of Lord Whitworth, the loyalty of his character, could not be for a moment suspected.

The assertion that France was making hostile armaments, was manifestly a supposition, and one which could not impose on any person. Its natural effect, must tend to create a belief, that it was a means, of which men signalized by their turbulent opinions, wished to avail themselves, and who sought with eagerness a pretext for exciting troubles for enflaming the the passions of the British Nation, for exciting defiance, Hatred and alarm.

With respect to the English Government; it ought to be believed that, if by false reports it had been led into an error, with respect to the existence of armaments, it could not have been equally so with respect to the existence of Negociations.

The ambassador, of the republic at London, was no sooner informed of the Message of his Britannic Majesty, than, astonished that it announced a negogociation, of which he was unacquainted, he immediately waited upon his excellency, Lord Hawkesbury, and before, at that time, expecting that an appeal to arms, founded upon false suppositions, could cover the project to violate the Treaty of Ameins, with respect to the clauses, which were not yet carried into execution, he presented to the Minister of his Britannic Majesty, on the 19th Ventose, a note demanding of him explanations.

At the same period the Undersigned had orders to address his Excellency Lord Whitworth, relative to the motives which could have determined the English Government to authorise, in its Message, two assertions, both equally false, in order to call its nation to arms, and to break the bond of Peace, which united the two States.

His Excellency, Lord Hawksbury, remitted on the 24th Ventose, to General Andreossi, a vague, aggressive and imperious note, far from throwing any light on the subject of the discussion, on the contrary involved it in additional obscurity. It scarcely held out the least hope of the possibility of arriving at a discussion, and still less the hope of seeing it terminate in an auspicious manner.

The reply of the French Government, under date of the 8th Germinal, was equally as pacific and moderate, as the note of the British Ministry had been hostile.

The First Consul declared that he should not bring in question the Defiance of War thrown out by England, that he abstained from laying any stress upon expressions, the meaning of which might bear an aggressive character; and that, finally, he could not bring himself to believe, that his Britannic Majesty wished to violate the sacredness of a treaty, upon which reposed the safety of all Nations.

This declaration, made by order of the First Consul, produced on the 17th Germinal, a new Note, in which the French government did not see without surprize, that an indeterminate demand of *satisfactions* was addressed to it. The absurdity of this demand, expressed without motives and without objects, leaves nothing to be distinctly perceived, but the inconsistency of its expressions.

The intention of violating the Treaty of Amiens was manifested in this Note, by refusing to evacuate Malta. It should seem the English government flattered itself, that the French people would consent to give *satisfaction* upon two supposed acts, on the allegation of which they, perhaps, had equally the same right to demand satisfaction themselves.

In waving for the present this office, Lord Whitworth demanded that an arrangement should be *immediately* made, upon the basis which is going to be exposed to view, and at the same time he gave it to be understood, that in case of a refusal, he feared he should be obliged by the orders of his government, to quit Paris instantly, and to put a termmation to his mission.

What reply could the French government give to overtures so abrupt and strange? Nothing but a strong and ardent desire for peace, could have gained the ascendency over indignation.

To confine one's self to a cool and calm decision, which leaves to reason and to justice time to triumph over the passions, it is necessary to be deeply penetrated with the idea, that the numberless victims of the discords of governments, have nothing whatever to do with the insults which incense them; that so many millions of brave citizens who, in the ardor of their heroic attachment, to their country, shed their blood solely for its good, never harbor the wish to affront a neighbouring and powerful people; that they take no interest in the measures pursued by pride, and in the vain pretensions of supremacy.—Not only must this idea be deeply impressed upon the mind; it must possess and engross it solely without cessation.

His Excellency Lord Whitworth agreed to write to his court, that the First Consul could not consent to the violation of a solemn treaty; but that he wished for peace; that, if the English government was desirous that a convention should be made, with a view to arrangements foreign to the treaty of Amiens, he would not refuse it, and that the motives of this convention might be drawn from reciprocal grievances.

These views were just and moderate. It was impossible to propose a negociation upon a more liberal basis. It will not be irrelevant to observe here, that it was six weeks after the message, in which the existence of a negociation of a difficult nature, of most serious interest, and of uncertain, but near issue, was positively asserted and announced, that the ministers of the two governments were not able to come even to the opening of an actual negociation.

Lord Whitworth received new orders; he presented successively two projets of a convention.

By the first, it was proposed that Malta should remain under the sovereignty of the king of England; and this clause being adopted, his Britannic majesty offered to recognize all that had taken place in Europe, since the treaty of Amiens.

His majesty the king of England further promised to take measures, in order that those men who in different parts of England are hatching plots against France, should be effectually suppressed.

The undersigned has the honor to remark to his Excellency Lord Whitworth, that the first projet of the convention was a palpable violation of the treaty of Amiens, and subversive of the basis of the negociation which his Excellency was charged to present to his court; that, with respect to the recognizance offered by his Britannic majesty, there in fact existed no objects to which it could apply; that no change had taken place in Europe since the treaty of Amiens; unless it be the organization of the empire, in which the king of England had coincided with his vote, as elector of Hanover; and that even this was no more than a necessary consequence of the treaty of Luneville, which is much anterior to the treaty of Amiens.

That the events relative to the political existence of Piedmont, of the kingdom of Etruria, and of the Italian and Ligurian republics, had their date prior to the treaty of Amiens; that, in the negociation of this treaty, France had desired that England should recognize these three powers; but as they could not accord upon this point, as well as upon the affairs of India, in as far as concerns the destruction of some of the principal states, and the incalculable acquisitions made by England in this country; it was agreed to consider the discussion of these objects as not appertaining to the execution of the preliminary articles, and to the fundamental object of the pacification of the two states. The undersigned finally observes, that the French government does not demand, on this point, any approbation or recognizing from his Britannic majesty.

The undersigned adds, that, with respect to the Batavian Republic, it had been recognized by the King of England, inasmuch as he had treated with it, and that by the existing treaties between this Republic and France, the rear guard of the French troops are bound to evacuate this country on receiving the news of the entire execution of the Treaty of Amiens.

With respect to the criminals, who have sought refuge in London, and in Jersey, where they give themselves up to all their perverse inclinations, and where, far from being restrained, they are supported and pensioned by England, the French Government conceives that, in the actual state of the negociations, it ought not to attach any importance to this point.

His Excellency, Lord Whitworth, proposed a second Project. England demanded that the civil government of Malta being left with the grand master, the British garrison should continue to occupy the fortifications of the island. This proposition was impracticable and unheard of. Like that of the First Project, it was contrary to the Treaty of Amiens, and consequently to the basis of the negociation, offered by the First consul: it was besides attended with the irremediable inconvenience of placing an Order of Knights, appertaining to all the powers of Europe, under the authority and arbitrary Tutellage of a single Power; it was finally in its very self, an offence to the honor and to the religion of an order, allied by all its elements to the honor and to the religion of all Europe.

Thus, in every step of this negociation, the government of the republic was obliged to perceive that the English government had but one desire, one sole object in view, to wit, the non fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, and to retain Malta, for this sole reason, because Malta suited its convenience, and that it called this acqusition a sufficient guarantee.

But which is the Power of Europe, were it even obliged to acknowledge itself unequal, that could suffer to submit itself to the will of another without a discussion of its Rights, without an Appeal to the principles of Justice? Where above all is the Power, which placed in the predicament France finds herself, in the course of this discussion, could have subscribed to conditions, dictated from the very opening of a negociation, and rather announced with the noise of menaces of war, by preparations and by armaments, than proposed as the means of according the Rights and the Interests of two states?

In circumstances, in some respect analogous, a nation feeble, not as to its courage, but with respect to the extent and population of its provinces, dared to brave the English power, and menaced in its capital, to expose the residents of its Kings, to endanger its sole riches, the result of a century of peace, and of an industrious economy, rather than subscribe to unjust conditions, proposed at that time, the same as on the present occasion, from motives of convenience to England; and backed by the equipment of a considerable armament. Many gallant heroes perished: the Danish Colonies were usurped; but however unequal as was the struggle, honor did not leave to this generous Nation the choice of the part which it ought to take.

In the present discussion, policy speaks the same language as honor. If the British Government is at liberty to conform, or not conform, to its engagements; if it is permitted to the British Government, to make a distinction, in the Treaties, which it concludes, between the Spirit and the Letter: If mental restrictions are allowed, as authorised exceptions; if whatever constitutes an object of convenience to England, is to be the umpire of the meaning of political conventions, where

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NEW YORK.

Late from

Capt. King, of the
who arrived here yes
from C. Francois, inf
first inst. Off Cape
British 74 gun ship fell
frigate on her passage
and fired a broad side
killed 17 of the seamen,
The frigate returned a fe
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scarcity of money.

Alexandria A

MONDAY, Ju

Married on Thursday
Dumfries, by the Rev.
JOHN MUSCHETT, to
accomplished Miss M
both of that place.

—— By the Rev. M
WILLIAM SMITH, to M
CARR.

On Wednesday last, a
was decided before the
now sitting in N. York,
derwriters and the owner
gasus, Capt. Liscomb,
time since in Peru by
This trial was a very int
engaged all the talents of
table gentlemen of our
fence made by the u
grounded upon a clause
which exempts them fro
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al lasted seven days. Th
posed of some of our
merchants.

The circumstance of ill
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they returned a verdict
Underwriters, without a

will be the end, the termination of the Concessions, which the British government flatters itself that it can wrest from the weakness of France; What will be the measure of the sacrifices and humiliations, which one may dare to impose upon her? To day the convenience of England exacts a guarantee against France and England retains Malta. In former times the convenience of England required a guarantee against France, and Dunkirk was destroyed! and an English Commissary dictated the law in a Country, in which the French flag waved! To morrow the convenience of England may demand a guarantee against the progress of French industry and a proposal may be made for a Tarif of Commerce, to arrest and check the progress of our industry.

If we repair our ports; if we construct a Mole; if we dig a canal; if by any mode of encouragement, we improve our manufactures, &c. a demand is made upon us, to degrade our ports; that our canals shall be choaked up, and our Manufactures ruined. It is demanded, that France shall become poor; that it shall be disarmed to suit the convenience of England, and that it shall give a sufficient guarantee to its Government.

Whether we consider the principles, or examine the consequences, we are equally struck with surprize at the injustice and the scandal of these pretensions. Supposing, that such a demand were submitted even to the verdict of an English Jury, would they hesitate a single moment to reject it unanimously?

The government of the Republic has the right to feel surprized, that the British Ministry should deem itself authorised to suppose that France would submit to such a degree of humiliation. On what ground has it believed, that the actual and existing government of France would, in inglorious repose, loose sight at once of the remembrance of what it had atchieved, and of all its duties.—*(To be continued.)*

NEW YORK, July 15.

Late from Cape Francois.

Capt. King, of the brig Rockland, who arrived here yesterday in 8 days from C. Francois, informs, that on the first inst. Off Cape Nichola Mole, a British 74 gun ship fell in with a French frigate on her passage from Aux-Cayes, and fired a broad side into her, which killed 17 of the seamen, and wounded 22. The frigate returned a few shots, and ran into the port of Cape Nichola Mole, the 74 chasing her for some time, and continuing a heavy fire. In consequence of the renewal of hostilities a temporary embargo for three or four days was laid on the shipping at the Cape. The Brigands were embodied at a short distance from town, but the inhabitants were without any apprehensions of an attack. They were in daily expectation, captain King says, of being Blockaded by a British Fleet which was the case at Martinique, Two French 74's and three frigates were at Cape Francois. American produce scarce. Flour 15 dolls per barrel, payable in Government Bills on account of the scarcity of money.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

Married on Thursday evening last, at Dumfries, by the Rev. *Lee Massey*, Mr. JOHN MUSCHETT, to the amiable and accomplished Miss MARY F. TEBBS, both of that place.

—— By the Rev. Mr. *Harrison*, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, to Mrs. MARGARET CARR.

On Wednesday last, an important cause was decided before the Supreme Court, now sitting in N. York, between the Underwriters and the owners of the ship Pegasus, Capt. Liscomb, condemned some time since in Peru by the Spaniards. This trial was a very interesting one, and engaged all the talents of the most respectable gentlemen of our Bar. The defence made by the underwriters was grounded upon a clause in their policy which exempts them from all charge, damage, or loss which may arise in consequence of a seisure for or on account of any illicit or prohibited trade. The trial lasted seven days. The Jury was composed of some of our most respectable merchants.

The circumstance of illicit trade, being fully and satisfactorily proved to them, they returned a verdict in favor of the Underwriters, without a dissenting voice.

The following extract of a letter to an American merchant; from a gentleman of the law, familiarly acquainted with admiralty proceedings, may be useful to many whose property is afloat, and which in consequence of the present state of war between G. Britain and France, may be liable to capture, detention and spoilation.

"In answer to your letter of the 13th ult. I begin to take notice of the decree of the Lords of Appeal, in the case of the Mary Ann, Tucker, which you say you "do not understand," Two things are plain from the decree: 1st, that the sentence below is reversed, and 2d, that the cause is still retained before the court of appeals, and *further proof* therein ordered. In what that *further* proof is to consist, the court never in their decree inform the parties, but leave it to the judgment of the claimants, assisted by their counsel, to bring forward what they please. You, I presume, are at a loss to know the nature of that proof which you are to produce. It seems to be of two kinds: as it regards your national character, and as it respects your property in the cargo. As to the first, it will be adviseable you should make an affidavit, stating when you arrived in this country, the reasons for not bringing your family at first, when they arrived, and how long you have been a resident merchant in N. C. and what acts you have done to make you a citizen.—This affidavit should be duly authenticated and supported by the affidavits of one or more indifferent persons.

As to the further proof of your property it should consist of copies of your correspondence relative to this voyage, your own, and the affidavits of clerks, or persons acquainted with the concern, in which you should point out all the material circumstances relative to the outward and the return cargo.

In regard to the brig Constant, it is necessary to observe, that the proceedings before M. Combauld are coram non judice unauthorised, and of course illegal. You are therefore to proceed as if no suit had ever been commenced or concluded in any court of admiralty. It is necessary however, in order to show the extent of your loss, to get a complete copy of all the proceedings had before this *pretended* Judge Combauld. To these you will add all the vouchers that tend to show your property in the vessel and cargo, and the loss you have sustained. You should have your captain's deposition as to the offer made to the captors, and their refusal. You should obtain certificates from merchants, either here or in Jamaica, to prove what your cargo *would* have been, had it been suffered to be landed there. You should annex to them the captain's protest, his letters, accounts of costs and expences paid, all which should be explained by your own affidavit, referring to each of the vouchers by number. Having thus arranged your papers, you should transmit them to some friend in England, who would commence a suit for you in the high court of Admiralty; but, if you prefer it, you might proceed against the captors in either of the Vice Admiralty courts in the W. Indies, wherever they are to be found. But the former is the safest, though perhaps the longest way of bringing them to justice. Should you send your papers to England, you should be careful to send duplicates, and to keep a notarial copy yourself. Your friend there should be directed to lay your papers before counsel prior to any suit being commenced, and take advice on the manner of proceeding, and to ascertain whether any and what further evidence would be required."

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them; I do by these presents appoint Monday the 17th day of October next, for their meeting at the City of Washington, hereby requiring their respective Senators and representatives, then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures, as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the U. States.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, & signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one Thousand eight L. S. hundred and three; and in the 28th year of the Independence of the U. States.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

(Signed) JAMES MADISON, *Secretary.*

Dispatches from the American ministers at Paris were received by the Executive on Thursday evening. They were brought by Mr. Hughes of Baltimore, as confidential bearer, and contain the Treaty signed April 30th which conveys Louisianna to the United States.—The extent of the territory ceded is defined by a general reference to that in which Louisiana was ceded to France.—The terms are, 1st. 11,250,000 dollars to be paid to France in six per cent stock, within three months after the exchange of ratifications and the delivery of possession. 2nd. An assumpsit of the debts due and captures provided for under the Convention of Sept. 30th, 1803, between the United States and the French Republic which are to be liquidated by Commissioners at Paris, and paid at the Treasury of the United States on debts from their Minister at Paris. The assumpsit is not to go beyond 3,750,000 dollars, and it is conjectured, that the amount of the debts and claims will fall short of that sum. 3d. French and Spanish vessels and merchandises directly from their own ports the merchandizes being of the respective countries are to pay, in the ports of the ceded Territory, for a period of 12 years, no higher duties than are paid by American citizens, and this privilege is not to be extended during that period to any other foreign nations. After that period France and Spain are to enjoy within the ports of the ceded territory the privileges only of the most favored nation. The treaty is to be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within six months from its date. This circumstance will require the convening of Congress a little earlier than the 1st Monday of November. It is understood that the ratification of the First Consul is on its way to the U. S. immediately after the ratifications of the treaty, possesssion is to be delivered. The inhabitants of Louisiana are to be incorporated with the U. S. as soon as can consistently with the constitution of the U. S. be effected; and in the mean time are to be secured in their liberties prosperity and religion.

(National Intelligencer.)

Public Sale.

On Friday next, the 22d instant,

Will be sold on the premises,

A Lot of Ground with the Improvements thereon,

On Duke street extended (commonly known by the name West End.) The lot contains about ¾ of an acre, and the improvements are a good two story frame house, with a brick Bake House and other back buildings. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

John Limerick.

July 18. d3t‡

For Sale

ON A LONG CREDIT,

The Schooner

HANNAH,

as she now lays at Herberts' Wharf.

THOS. PATTEN.

July 18. d

For NEW-YORK,

(Intended as a Constant Trader,)

The SLOOP

CHARLOTTE,

William R. Loomis, Master;

to sail in 8 days.

For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, lying at Irwins's wharf.

July 18. d

☞ *Ferry.*

THE subscribers, holding the FERRY from Alexander's Island to the City of Washington, beg leave to inform the public that we can accommodate four wheel carriages of any description, having just received a new Scow equal to any on the river Potomac, and promise there shall be no delay, weather permitting.

PHILIP ALEXANDER,

ELIZA WASHINGTON.

July 18. eo3t‡

For Sale

AT THE VENDUE STORE,

A few boxes Essence of Spruce,

with directions how to make the Beer.

THOS. PATTEN.

July 18. d

For Sale or Lease,

A Lot of Ground on King street, two doors from Columbus street, fronting on King street 23 feet and running back 100 feet. It is allowed to be as valuable a lot as any in town that is unimproved: it will be disposed of on very moderate terms. For further particulars apply to the Printer, or to Mr. Wm. Gore nearly opposite the said lot.

ROBT. SMITH.

July 18. 1aw

CATALOGUE

OF

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS,

Just received for Sale,

By R. and J. GRAY,

At their Store, King street,

COPIES of Intercepted Letters from the army of Gen. Bonaparte in Egypt, 3 vols. 8vo.

Memoirs of the Operations of the Army of the Danube, under command of Gen. Jourdan.

Narrative of the Deportation to Cayenne, of Barthelemy, Pichegru, Willott, Marbois, Larue, Ramel, &c. &c. in consequence of the Revolution of the 18th Fructidor, (Sept. 4, '97,) 8vo.

Misanthropy and Repentance, a novel from the German, with a beautiful Frontispiece.

Llewellen, a tale in 3 vols.

Love of Fame, the Universal Passion, in 7 characteristical satires.

Scott's Poems, lyric, devotional and moral.

Crosby's London Letter Writer.

Fordyce's Art of Preaching.

The Devil upon Crutches in England, or Night Scenes in London, a satirical work.

Pro and Con, or the Opinionists.

Scripture Histories, or Interesting Narratives extracted from the Old Testament, for the instruction and amusement of youth, by Mrs. Pilkington.

Female Ægis, or the Duties of Women.

Letters from a Preceptress to her Pupils who have left her.

Siamese Tales, being a collection of histories told to the son of the Mandarin Sam-Sib.

Obi, or three finger'd Jack, on which is founded the history of the Egyptian Robber.

Dr. Goldsmith's Essays and Poems.

Lord Lyttleton's Poems.

Poetical Works of John Philips.

Castle of Otranto, a Gothic Story.

Young Gentleman's Parental Monitor.

Yorick's Sentimental Journey.

Fielding's Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon.

The Doctrine of the New Jerusalem, concerning the Lord. Translated from the original Latin of hon. Emanuel Swedenborg.

The two Princes of Persia.

Museum of Wit.

The Hermit of Warksworth.

The Birth Day, or Moral Dialogues and Stories.

Roach's History of the Stage.

Visions in Verse for the entertainment of youth.

Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart.

Festival of Mirth.

Emma, or the Victim of Depravity.

Wonderful Tales; Cavern of Horrors.

History of a Reprobate.

Theatrical Olio.

Fatal Prediction, or the Midnight Assassin.

History of the Queen of France.

Female Warrior, or the Adventures of Hannah Snell.

More Kotzebue, or my own Pizarro, a farce.

Tudor Owen; Gothic Stories; Henrietta Bellgrave; Henry Lanson; Cabinet of Love; Art of Swimming; Book of Fate; the Union Volentine Writer; Midnight Messenger, & a number of others too numerous to insert in an advertisement.

They are mostly in cheap paper binding—the greater part of them have an elegant frontispiece—are lately imported from London—have been bought low, and will be sold by the dozen or single, considerably lower than their real value.

July 18. d

☞ *The Public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the subscriber's declining business, the* PATENT MEDICINES, *hitherto sold by him, will in future, by appointment of the proprietor, be kept for sale by* Mr. James Kennedy, sen. *at his store on King street, and at no other place in Alexandria.*

SAM. BISHOP.

June 10.

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

King Street,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Stre, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that she could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experienc to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluoralbus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevaence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could rehair a perseverance in the use of this medicine pas performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease, If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South second-Street. The first application enabled hr to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of heath and strength JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebnezerger Forson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace so Philadelphia County

HAMILTON's
WOR DESTROYING LOZENG

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders, They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of sprits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste,

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to al appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quit repeled with very small living animals. No tone of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much insalubrition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound o cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS-PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester;* R. *Green, how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw-Leesburg.*

Wanted to Hire,

A steady NEGRO MAN, of middle age, who can be well recommended for his honesty and sobriety.———Apply to the Printer.

July 12. eo

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *William Triplett*, of Round Hill, deceased, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and payment; and all those indebted to the estate are respectively called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wish to close all the accounts, and settle with the legatees as soon as possible.

Charles Little,
Geo. Triplett, } *Ex'trs.*

July 7. eo

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, on the 23d inst. two likely Negro men, both named JACK. They were purchased by us in Baltimore, and escaped from us about 4 miles from this place, (Fredericksburg.) One is about 21 years of age, of a yellow complexion, near 6 feet high, & has on a spotted negro cotton coat, & red striped overalls, and was late the property of Dr. Jennifer of Maryland. The other a black fellow about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 24 years of age, has a large scar on his cheek, near his nose, and has many grey heirs, occasioned by a scalled head when young, and was late the property of Mr. Joseph Greffis of the same state. Had on a pair of brown linen trowsers and blue coat. Whoever will take up the said Negroes, and confine them in jail, shall receive the above reward. It is probable that they have procured a pass, and will endeavour to pass as free men. All masters of vessels, and others, are hereby forewarned from harboring or carrying off said Negroes.

JAMES MARTIN,
HARRISON THURMOND.

Fredericksburgh,
June 27. eo1w 2aw2w

Twenty Dollars Reward,

(if taken in the state)

And 30 Dollars if taken out of it.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, near the new Court House, on the 4th of July, instant, a Negro man named GEORGE, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a black, round face, with a small scar on his forehead, just above the nose, caused by a burn; he is napper kneed, has a down look, and had on, when he went away, a new osnaburg shirt, a striped country cloth waistcoat and trowsers, made of cotton, a new felt hat, the rest of his clothes cannot be particularly described. Whoever takes up the said runaway and brings him home, or secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

HENRY STAATS.

Fairfax County,
July 8. eo

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in the City of Washington, on Monday evening last, the 21st inst. a handsome, well made, *dark sorrel Mare*, with a saddle and bridle: The mare is about 14½ hands high, about 6 years old, has a small white spot behind the right ear under the bridle, some white upon one of der hind legs. A man (with evident signs of guilt) crossed George Town Ferry and rode off post haste, and was traced near Colchester the same evening.

The above reward will be given on delivery of the mare and thief, or *Fifteen Dollars* for the mare.

EBENEZER NESMITH,
near the Navy Yard.

City of Washington,
March 25. eo

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occupied for sometime past, situated on Prince street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is on stand in town more eligible or better calculated for carrying on an extensive wet or dry Good Business. The Cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—Twenty-five hundred barrels may be stowed upon the Premises without any inconvenience to the occupant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM OXLEY.

December 7. eo

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.